olivi culture of peace in Palestine

REPORT 1

FROM OCTOBER 1ST
TO 14TH, 2025

BESIEGED OLIVE TREES

The olive harvest in occupied Palestine is under attack even before it begins. A prelude to a new season of violence.

The olive harvest season officially began on October 15th in the occupied West Bank's olive grove-covered hills and lush valleys. This year, however, many Palestinian families chose to begin earlier in an attempt to avoid the more frequent attacks by Israeli settlers and save at least some of the harvest.

However, farmers in the field have witnessed an unprecedented surge of violence during the harvest, including organised attacks, olive theft, fire and tree destruction, and severe restrictions on freedom of movement. During last year's 2024 olive harvest, OCHA recorded at least 225 settler attacks in 82 regions of the West Bank, with 171 Palestinians murdered or injured.
More than 2,500 olive trees were torched, and many farming tools were destroyed or stolen. The first testimonials and documented events in the early weeks of the harvest indicate that last year's record may be significantly surpassed. Palestinian farmers are exposed to a perpetual state of terror, with everyday intimidation predicting a severe decline in olive production, a pillar of the rural economy and the primary source of income for thousands of Palestinian families.

According to testimonies collected on the ground by the Olives - Culture of Peace campaign's Palestinian partners, violence has escalated even in the weeks leading up to the formal start of the olive season, which is planned for October 15.
Palestinian organisations active in the field are conducting intensive monitoring and support activities for local farming communities, documenting numerous violations by Israeli settlers and military forces, such as uprooted or burned trees, denied access to farmland, and farmers being physically assaulted even with firearms.
This dangerous situation emphasises the urgent need to defend the rights to work, land and security for thousands of Palestinian families, highlighting the significance of the Olives - Culture of Peace campaign, which has been launched to support farmers' resistance and the non-violent defence of their land.

This report is the result of monitoring and documentation activities conducted on the ground by the Palestinian partners of the "Olives –

Culture of Peace" Campaign: Arab Agronomists Association (AAA), Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee (PARC), Palestinian Farmers' Union (PFU), and Arab Center for Agricultural Development (ACAD), in collaboration with rural communities and with the support of media, institutions and local organizations.

Al-Mughayyir (Ramallah), October 5th, 2025

Glossary

WEST BANK
It is a landlocked territory on the western bank of the Jordan River, within historic Palestine, which, along with the Gaza Strip, is part of the Palestinian territories recognized by the international community following the founding of the State of Israel in 1948. Following the Six-Day War, the region has been subjected to a harsh occupation by Israel, which controls the majority of the area and the Palestinian population both militarily and administratively, committing serious violations of international law and fundamental human rights.

OSLO ACCORDS
These are a series of political agreements signed in Oslo (Norway) on August 20, 1993, between the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), led by Yasser Arafat, with the stated goal of resolving the so-called Arab-Israeli conflict. Among other outcomes, the accords led to the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority, tasked with limited administration of parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and initiated a process of normalization of relations between Israel and the Arab world. Despite initial optimism, the Oslo Accords never resolved the structural issues of the Israeli occupation, such as the status of Jerusalem, the right of return for Palestinian refugees, territorial sovereignty, and the end of the occupation itself. Instead, they coincided with a deterioration in living conditions for Palestinians and a growing expansion of illegal Israeli settlements.
The process was marked by dramatic events such as the Hebron massacre (1994), the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (1995), and, finally, the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, which marked the failure of the Oslo path.

AREA “A”, “B”, AND “C”
According to the Oslo Accords, the West Bank and Gaza Strip were to be divided - pending a final status agreement that never materialized - into three zones: Area A, under full control of the Palestinian National Authority; Area B, under Palestinian civil control and Israeli security control; and Area C, comprising the majority of the West Bank’s territory, including Israeli settlements and so-called "security zones", under full Israeli control. In practice, however, the Israeli army maintains effective control over the entire West Bank, exercising the

power to intervene militarily in all three areas, including those formally under Palestinian administration (A and B). This territorial fragmentation results in systematic restrictions on freedom of movement, widespread military presence, and limited access to agricultural and natural lands, essentially preventing any form of Palestinian autonomy.

SETTLERS

Israeli citizens living in settlements built within the occupied Palestinian territories, in violation of international law. Settlers, often ideologically motivated and supported by state policies and foreign organizations and foundations, benefit from dedicated infrastructure, military protection and a special status that allows them to organize armed local security units, coordinated and trained by the Israeli army (IDF). Many settlers are involved in violent - sometimes deadly - attacks, intimidation and land appropriation against the Palestinian population, in an atmosphere of impunity increasingly documented by Palestinian and international organizations.

IDF (ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES)

The Israeli military, known as the IDF, is the main instrument of military control in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and is responsible for numerous human rights violations, documented by Palestinian and international organizations. These include excessive use of force, extrajudicial killings, destruction of property, collective punishment and violence against civilians. The army carries out daily military raids inside Palestinian cities, villages and refugee camps, often at night, to arbitrarily arrest activists, minors and civilians accused of “security offenses”. In many cases, those arrested are held without charges or trial through the practice of administrative detention, which allows incarceration for up to six months - renewable indefinitely - based on “secret evidence” not accessible to the detainee or their lawyer. The IDF also provides direct protection to Israeli settlements and settlers, often facilitating or failing to prevent attacks on Palestinian people, property, infrastructure, and resources.
Settlement: A community or residential complex built by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories. Settlements are considered illegal under international law, as they are built on militarily occupied land, but Israel continues to expand them, contributing to Palestinian territorial fragmentation and insecurity for local communities.

OUTPOST

A structure or small, often rural, settlement built by Israeli settlers without official authorization from the Israeli government, frequently on private Palestinian land. Even though

outposts are illegal under Israeli law itself, many receive material support (infrastructure, military protection, electricity and water connections), and in several cases are later retroactively "legalized" by the Israeli government, which formally recognizes them.

OLIVE CULTIVATION IN PALESTINE

The olive harvest is a crucial moment for the economic and social life of thousands of rural families. In Palestine, agriculture covers 60% of the land and is primarily concentrated in Area C, which is entirely under Israeli military control. Restrictions on access to land and water make life increasingly difficult in this area, and only 10% of the Palestinian population (around 300,000 people) resides there.
Half of the agricultural land is dedicated to olive cultivation, and the olive oil industry constitutes 25% of agricultural income, sustaining approximately 100,000 families.

MILITARY CHECKPOINTS

Fixed or mobile Israeli military stations positioned within and along the West Bank's borders, overseen by the IDF, and used to restrict Palestinian movement. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports hundreds of operative checkpoints, as well as temporary barriers, roadblocks, and agricultural gates. These control measures fragment Palestinian territory and restrict access to basic services like healthcare, education and agriculture.
During the olive harvest season, many farmers must get licenses to access their fields, which are frequently located beyond the checkpoints or next to Israeli settlements. Delays, arbitrary restrictions and abrupt closures all impede the harvest, resulting in crop loss and worsening living conditions for Palestinian rural populations.

Summary of violations

From October 1st to 14th, 2025

LOCATION	VIOLATIONS
Beita (Nablus)	Settlers and soldiers assaulted farmers during the olive harvest, causing injuries, including with firearms.
Huwara (Nablus)	Settlers and soldiers assaulted farmers during the olive harvest, causing injuries, including with firearms.
Deir Sharaf (Nablus)	Settlers and soldiers assaulted farmers during the olive harvest, causing injuries, including with firearms.
Madama (Nablus)	Three youths were abducted by settlers during the olive harvest.
Burin (Nablus)	Settlers damaged the village's water pipes and stole farming tools.
Duma (Nablus)	Settlers attacked a Palestinian property, damaging a storage building and stealing numerous pieces of equipment.
Aqraba (Nablus)	Settlers assaulted farmers during the harvest and stole olives.
Al-Shakara (Nablus)	Settlers destroyed storage units and stole farming equipment in broad daylight.
Jabal Qamas (Nablus)	Settlers escorted by the army assaulted Palestinians harvesting olives and set ten vehicles on fire. Israeli soldiers threw stun grenades and tear gas at Palestinian residents.
Sahl Marj Siyaj (Ramallah)	Over 150 olive trees were cut down by settlers during the harvest season, causing significant economic damage.
Al-Mughayyir (Ramallah)	Repeated attacks: cars set on fire, ancient olive trees destroyed, and farmers physically assaulted.
Abu Falah (Ramallah)	Olive trees, including centuries-old ones, destroyed.
Al-Khalayel (Ramallah)	Settlers brought livestock to graze on Palestinian cultivated fields, destroying crops and irrigation systems.

LOCALITÀ	VIOLAZIONI
Umm Safa (Ramallah)	Dozens of beehives destroyed or stolen by settlers.
Sinjil (Ramallah)	Raid by armed soldiers and settlers into the village. Three Palestinians arrested.
Turmusaya (Ramallah)	Thirty beehives belonging to a local beekeeper destroyed.
Burqa (Ramallah)	Settlers invaded fields during the harvest, stole olives and equipment, and forcibly expelled farmers. Olive trees were cut down and set on fire.
Kafr Malik (Ramallah)	Targeted damage to agricultural structures, resulting in the loss of essential resources.
Beit Sira (Ramallah)	Targeted damage to agricultural structures, resulting in the loss of essential resources.
Al-Mughraqa (Tulkarm)	Over 400 dunums affected by olive tree cutting, olive theft, and devastation of agricultural infrastructure.
Al-Nazla Al-Sharqiya (Tulkarm)	Settlers stole olives, uprooted dozens of trees, and damaged irrigation systems and pipelines. Soldiers prevented farmers from accessing their lands.
Ramin (Tulkarm)	Soldiers and settlers assaulted and injured numerous farmers and stole the olive harvest.
Al-Qa'oun (Tubas)	Over 150 olive trees were destroyed.
Al-Khader (Betlemme)	The Israeli army prevents access to cultivated lands.
Bruk Suleiman (Betlemme)	Israeli military authorities have issued confiscation orders for dozens of dunums of Palestinian land.
Um Rukba (Betlemme)	Israeli military authorities have issued confiscation orders for dozens of dunums of Palestinian land.
Beit Fajjar (Betlemme)	Settlers set fire to a Palestinian vehicle and vandalized private property under the protection of Israeli forces.
Kafr Qaddum (Qalqilya)	Farmers were pelted with stones and physically assaulted during the harvest; access to fields was denied.
Kafr Thulth (Qalqilya)	Settlers assaulted shepherds and farmers, killed livestock, and disrupted agricultural activities.
Al-Zawiya (Salfit)	Settlers devastated olive groves and assaulted families to force them off their land.

LOCALITÀ	VIOLAZIONI
Rafat (Salfit)	Settlers devastated olive groves and assaulted families to force them off their land.
Deir Istiya (Salfit)	Settlers and soldiers stole harvests, threw rotten eggs, imposed closures, and prevented access to lands.
Al-Qa'da (Salfit)	Harvested olives stolen, farmers assaulted and detained for hours, olive groves destroyed.
Dhahr al-Abed (Jenin)	Farmers assaulted while harvesting olives; violently expelled. Harvest stolen by settlers.
Khirbet Masoud (Jenin)	Farmers assaulted while harvesting olives; violently expelled. Harvest stolen by settlers.
Zibda (Jenin)	Farmers assaulted while harvesting olives; violently expelled. Harvest stolen by settlers.
Nazlat Zaid (Jenin)	Settlers stole the harvest under the supervision of Israeli troops.
Khirbet Frasin (Jenin)	Settlers stole the harvest under the supervision of Israeli troops.
Kafr Rai (Jenin)	Settlers stole the harvest under the supervision of Israeli troops.
Nazlat al-Sharqiya (Jenin)	Settlers stole the harvest under the supervision of Israeli troops.
Arraba (Jenin)	Settlers stole the harvest under the supervision of Israeli troops.
Ya'bad (Jenin)	Settlers and soldiers assaulted and arrested an entire farming family, stealing harvested olives.
Amriha (Jenin)	Harvest and equipment for agriculture are stolen by settlers, preventing farmers from continuing working their land.
Ti'nik (Jenin)	Settlers sabotaged wells, uprooted trees, and stole the harvest and farming equipment.
Al-Jalama (Jenin)	Pipes and essential agricultural structures destroyed.
Sa'ir (Hebron)	An olive grove of 14 dunums devastated; trees destroyed and harvest looted by Israeli soldiers.
Ras al-Qadi (Hebron)	Water tanks and farming equipment destroyed.

LOCALITÀ	VIOLAZIONI
Yatta (Hebron)	Over 1,000 olive and almond trees belonging to local families were uprooted.
Beit Ula (Hebron)	Assaults and damage to fences and water pipelines.
Halhul (Hebron)	Assaults and damage to fences and water pipelines.
Soba (Hebron)	Intimidation and attempts by settlers to prevent the olive harvest.
Hamra (Tubas)	The Israeli army prevents access to cultivated lands.
Tayasir (Tubas)	The Israeli army prevents access to cultivated lands.

Beita (Nablus), October 10th, 2025

Details of violations

From October 1st to 9th, 2025.

On Wednesday, October 1st, before the sunrise, Israeli forces closed the agricultural gates of **Al-Khader**, a historic farming town southwest of Bethlehem divided into Areas B and C and surrounded by the expanding settlements of Efrat and Neve Daniel.
Local farmers, renowned for their olives and grapes, are now facing restricted access to their properties, as well as the devastating prospect for damage and seizure in areas where olive groves once prospered.

The closing of the main checkpoints at **Tayasir** (Tubas) has cut residents off from their crops in the northern **Jordan Valley**, a vast and productive area under nearly total Israeli control (Area C).
At the same time, residents of **Kafr Qaddum** in Qalqilya, which is ringed by the wall and settlements, are harvesting despite militias and military patrols stationed on confiscated land.

Rural communities such as Dhahr al-Abed, Khirbet Masoud, Zibda and Nazlat Zaid, in the southwest of Jenin — all located in Area C — have experienced a new wave of assaults and expulsions as farmers attempted to collect the remaining olives. In the same region, the residents of **Khirbet Frasin**, **Kafr Rai**, **Nazlat al-Sharqiya** and **Arraba** witnessed the invasion of their olive groves by settlers who stole the entire harvest in broad daylight under the protection of heavily armed Israeli forces.

In **Ya'bad**, a town situated between Jenin's olive-covered hills (urban area in Area B, but with fields in Area C), settlers and troops attacked and detained an entire farming family, seizing the olives that had already been harvested.

Small villages such as **Amriha** — north of Jenin, entirely in Area C — have had not only their harvests stolen but also pumps and essential agricultural tools.

In the nearby village of **Ti’nik**, settlers sabotaged wells and uprooted trees.

In the Hebron governorate, in **Sa'ir** (a hilly town divided between Areas B and C, bordering the aggressive settlement of Asfar), a 14-dunum olive grove belonging to a Palestinian family was devastated and looted by settlers: hundreds of trees were destroyed and sacks of olives taken away by military jeeps.

To the northwest, between the villages of **Rafat** and **Al-Zawiya** (Area C, Salfit governorate), settlers from recently established illegal outposts ravaged the land and violently assaulted several local families to force them to abandon their land.

In **Deir Istiya**, another community divided into Areas B and C and surrounded by the settlements of **Yakir, Nofim**, and Immanuel, Israeli troops detained farmers while permitting settlers to steal their harvests.

According to local records, the **Salfit** governorate alone — an enclave suffocated by 24 settlements and 10 Israeli pastoral outposts — has seen all major agricultural gates remain closed for the third consecutive year. Approximately 4,500 dunums (nearly 1,100 acres) of valuable farmland are now inaccessible.

The farms of **Kafr Malik** (Ramallah), **Beit Sira** (Ramallah) and Ras al-Qadi (Hebron), all in Area C, have had their walls, pumps, and water tanks destroyed.

Burned pipelines and destroyed wells in **Al-Jalama** and **Ti'nik** demonstrate agriculture's extreme vulnerability under direct Israeli control.

Not even beekeepers were spared: Israeli settlers destroyed 30 beehives in **Turmusaya** (Ramallah, Area C) belonging to Palestinians.

In **Yatta**, in the Hebron governorate (Area C), over 1,000 olive and almond trees were uprooted, mostly belonging to families who have cultivated these hills for generations.

In the villages of **Al-Mughayyir** and **Abu Falah**, in the eastern area of

Ramallah (Area C), about 40 ancient olive trees were destroyed, erasing decades of agricultural history.

In **Beit Ula** and **Halhul**, also in the Hebron governorate (between Areas B and C), due to ongoing assaults and damage to fences and water pipelines, losses are estimated at over one ton of grapes.

Israeli military officials confiscated dozens of dunums of Palestinian land in the **Bruk Suleiman** and **Um Rukba** neighbourhoods in Bethlehem (Area C), compromising both local residents' livelihoods and the historical legacy connected to those sites.

October 10th, 2025

Israeli forces and settlers raided **Beita**, **Huwara**, and **Deir Sharaf** villages in the Nablus district, injuring 36 people. Palestinian residents were assaulted while picking olives. Two people were shot, while others were attacked by blunt objects. All of the injured were taken to Rafidia Governmental Hospital in Nablus and the Beita Emergency Centre.

Further assaults were reported in the village of **Jabal Qamas**. Settlers attacked Palestinian olive pickers and set fire to ten cars parked nearby, including those of Agence France-Presse photographer Jaafar Shtayyeh. The settlers were accompanied by Israeli forces, who assaulted the area, firing stun grenades and tear gas at Palestinians. Several people suffered from tear gas inhalation and received medical treatment on site.

In the southeastern outskirts of **Kafr Thulth**, southeast of Qalqilya, armed settlers attacked olive pickers and shepherds while they were working in their fields. Several sheep were killed and others injured during the attack. The settlers also forced the farmers to leave the land, preventing them from continuing the olive harvest and tending to their livestock.

Dozens of heavily armed Israeli settlers attacked **Sinjil**, north of Ramallah, penetrating residential areas and roaming between houses and fields in what eyewitnesses described as an obvious attempt to frighten Palestinian people during the olive harvest season.

Huwara (Nablus), October 10th, 2025

At the same moment, the Israeli soldiers conducted a raid on the town centre, detaining three Palestinian men. In response to the growing threat, Palestinian families in **Sinjil** organised night patrols with torches in an attempt to deter possible attacks against their homes and property.

Further harassment was observed in the Salfit governorate. Settlers stole harvested olives and assaulted farmers in **Al-Qa'da**, north of Deir Istiya. Later, a big squad of Israeli troops came to the scene, together with security forces from the Israeli settlement of Immanuel, and detained the farmers for several hours. The olive groves in nearby areas have been cut down and damaged.

October 11th, 2025

Israeli settlers, supported by the army, raided many areas of Palestinian-owned land in **Burqa**, near Ramallah, in the early morning. During the attack, settlers stole the harvest and agricultural equipment from local farmers who harvested olives. The Israeli army forcibly removed the farmers from their own farms, despite the fact that the lands are entirely inside the village's boundaries.

That same morning, a group of Israeli settlers kidnapped three young Palestinians from **Madama** while they were harvesting olives in Beita, south of Nablus.

In the village of **Al-Mughayyir**, northeast of Ramallah, groups of Israeli settlers attempted to set fire to several Palestinian cars parked along the road near the military checkpoint at the entrance to the village by pouring several cans of gasoline. Only the prompt intervention of the residents prevented the attack. The settlers continued their provocations, physically assaulting Palestinians under the full protection of Israeli occupation soldiers.

Israeli settlers attacked the historic village of **Burin,** south of Nablus. The attacks targeted and damaged the village council's water pipelines. Agricultural tools used by farmers in their fields were also stolen. The attacks are disrupting key services and compromising the livelihoods of rural residents, who rely mainly on agriculture.

Palestinian farmers in **Deir Istiya**, northwest of Salfit, continue to face severe restrictions and violence during the olive harvest. The Israeli army has imposed, since the previous evening, the closure of the main entrance to the village with metal gates, preventing many residents from

reaching their agricultural lands. Roads leading to the villages of Al-Sanadeh and Al-Masrara were also blocked. For the third consecutive day, Israeli settlers from nearby settlements continued to attack farmers working in the fields, throwing rotten eggs in the area of Khallet Al-Rasmaleh. There were also intimidations by the army, which flew drones over the farmers' heads while they were being attacked. Similar attacks were recorded between **Al-Zawiya** and **Rafat.**

In the rural village of **Duma**, south of Nablus, Israeli settlers damaged a local farmer's warehouse, stealing numerous essential agricultural tools, including headlights, a water pump, a solar panel and parts of the irrigation system.

Similar attacks took place in the nearby farming community of **Aqraba**, where settlers, accompanied by Israeli soldiers, targeted olive pickers in several areas, stealing the harvest, damaging trees and terrorizing farmers.

Duma (Hebron), October 11th, 2025

October 12th, 2025

During the early hours of the morning, groups of Israeli settlers cut down more than 150 olive trees in the agricultural area of Sahl Marj Siyaj, between the villages of **Al-Mughayyir** and **Abu Falah**, northeast of Ramallah. The trees, belonging to local families, were ready for harvest.

At the same time, another group of settlers, protected by Israeli army soldiers, launched a coordinated attack against the agricultural lands of the village of **Al-Nazla Al-Sharqiya**, in the Tulkarm governorate. The settlers stole enormous quantities of harvested olives, cut down and uprooted dozens of olive trees and damaged irrigation systems and water pipes throughout an area of more than 400 dunums. While the settlers remained unpunished, farmers were barred from reaching their own properties under the guise of "security coordination." At the beginning of October, the settlers had already established three mobile houses and constructed a one-kilometer-long settler road on territories proclaimed "state land" by the occupation authority.

In **Soba**, a small Palestinian village west of Hebron that has been targeted to recurrent attacks, including arson and crop destruction, settlers and soldiers attempted to disrupt the olive harvest in areas near the Negohot settlement. The villagers refused to leave their land and continued harvesting despite restrictions and intimidation.

In **Umm Safa**, northwest of Ramallah, Israeli settlers smashed and stole dozens of beehives belonging to a Palestinian beekeeper.

Soba (Hebron), October 12th, 2025

October 13th, 2025

Armed Israeli settlers launched a large-scale operation in the morning against the agricultural lands of the village of **Burqa**, east of Ramallah. In the areas of Wadi al-Hamam and Khirbet al-Tayba, more than 350 olive trees belonging to several Palestinian families — of the traditional baladi variety and between 25 and 40 years old — were cut down and set on fire. During the attack, Israeli soldiers prevented farmers from reaching their land. The operation provoked an estimated economic loss of tens of thousands of shekels.

Israeli settlers physically assaulted Palestinian farmers harvesting olives in the village of **Kafr Qaddum**, east of Qalqiliya, and threw stones at them. In addition, farmers were denied access to agricultural land surrounding the settlements. During the attack, the Israeli military forces provided protection to the settlers and prevented local residents from defending themselves against the assaults.

October 14th, 2025

Settlers brought their livestock foraging on Palestinian agricultural land in the Al-Khalayel area, near the village of **Al-Mughayir** (Ramallah), destroying crops and damaging trees and irrigation infrastructure. The Israeli occupation soldiers escorted the settlers and prevented farmers from reaching and protecting their land.

In the northern Jordan Valley, in the area of **Al-Qa'oun** (Tubas), settlers destroyed and uprooted more than 150 olive trees over about 30 dunums, severely damaging the agricultural resources of a community already subjected to heavy military restrictions and settlement expansion.

In **Ramin**, in the Tulkarem Governorate, a group of armed settlers and Israeli soldiers invaded more than 400 dunums of agricultural land during the olive harvest, stealing the harvest and equipment, damaging trees and physically assaulting the farmers, causing several injuries.

In the village of **Beit Fajjar**, south of Bethlehem, settlers set fire to a Palestinian vehicle and vandalized private property under the protection of Israeli forces.

Beit Fajjar (Bethlehem), October 14th, 2025

Deir Istiya (Salfit), October 11th, 2025

Conclusions and final recommendations

The violations reported at this early stage of the olive season provide an alarming preview of what Palestinian farmers might expect in the coming months. Attacks, intimidation, and restrictions on land access are not isolated incidents, but rather part of an overall strategy to eliminate the Palestinian presence in the West Bank.

The impunity granted by the settlers responsible for the violence, who are frequently supported by the army and top members of the Israeli government, continues to provide them with cover and leads to deliberate assaults on Palestinian communities.

This dynamic contributes to driving rural populations into a condition of increasing vulnerability and abandonment, in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, in particular Articles 49 and 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which explicitly prohibit the destruction of civilian property and the forced transfer of the population under occupation.
In light of these developments, the "Olives - Culture of Peace" Campaign urges the international community, humanitarian agencies, and the media to take immediate action to prevent the situation from deteriorating further. It is critical to maintain an effective international presence in the occupied territories, to enable safe and ongoing access to agricultural areas, and to assist Palestinian farmers in exercising their right to live and work on their own land.

At the same time procedures for reporting and accountability must be activated in order to put an end to the systematic destruction of olive trees and assaults on Palestinian rural communities. Without prompt intervention, the coming weeks might witness an increase of major incidents, with irrevocable consequences for the social and economic stability of the areas affected.

OLIVES – CULTURE OF PEACE IS A CAMPAIGN FOR MONITORING AND COMPENSATING ATTACKS ON FARMLAND IN PALESTINE, INVOLVING ORGANIZATIONS OF ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL AGRICULTURE FROM BOTH PALESTINE AND ITALY.

It brings together initiatives to raise awareness and mobilize farmers, citizens, and consumers in our territories to support Palestinian organizations that have long been active alongside local farming communities.

"Olives – Culture Of Peace" campaign is promoted by:

Media partner: Altreconomia

About the campaign:
https://www.acs-ong.it/olivi-cultura-di-pace

The YouTube playlist includes video testimonials

The crowdfunding campaign on the Produzioni dal Basso website:
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